

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE ADOLPHUSTOWN-FREDERICKSBURGH HERITAGE SOCIETY

Issue Number 29

December 2023

Discoveries

Local history can often be discovered in surprising ways. Sometimes it reveals itself through examining found items, and in other cases it becomes apparent by connecting threads from seemingly unrelated stories. And then there are instances when we simply rely on the knowledge of long-time residents or those who have special interest in some aspect of our community or the activities undertaken in our homes or on our farms.

Our Society

Members of the Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage Society have a common desire to deepen our knowledge of the history of our community. In researching and capturing aspects of our past, we seek to preserve, promote, and share our rich local heritage.

Our Executive

President:	Angela Cronk
Vice President:	Frank Abbey
Secretary:	Marg MacDermaid
Treasurer:	Jane Lovell
Webmaster:	Susan Wright
Book Directors:	Joan Reynolds Elizabeth Vandenberg
Communications Director:	Jane Lovell

Our Meetings

The Society meets on the third Monday of the month 5-8 times a year at the South Fredericksburgh Hall at 2p.m. Check for the next meeting on our website.

All welcome!!

Our Website

<http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/>

Our Facebook Group



Contact Us

If you have questions or suggestions regarding any aspect of the Society, including *The Neighbourhood Messenger*, please contact :

- Angela Cronk, President (373-8888)
angelacronk@gmail.com

Such is the case with the articles appearing in this issue of the *Neighbourhood Messenger*. From finding something online that tweaked our interest to stumbling across physical items or information in books or on maps, previously untold stories emerged with only a little bit of tugging on those tantalizing threads. And as occasionally happens, it was an article from a past issue of the *Neighbourhood Messenger* that just begged for a follow-up look, allowing us to capture important aspects of our past.

A Glimpse of the Past



AFHS Photo

Adolphustown Store 1940s

Barn, gas pumps, and store, now gone.

Looking south-west from Loyalist parkway, just east of the current entrance of UEL Park Road

Do you have an interesting photo of people, places, or events that shows things as they were in the past? Let us feature it here!

The Neighbourhood Messenger is an electronic newsletter distributed to members of the Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage Society.

Membership to the Society is free. In addition to ensured e-mail delivery of the newsletter, Society membership entitles those interested in our local heritage to be kept informed of, and participate in, all aspects of Society activities.

Anyone can become a member by clicking [HERE](#).

If you are not currently an AFHS member, please consider becoming one!

A Letter

Jane Lovell

Over the winter of 2022/2023 Paul Bult, a long-time seasonal resident on the south shore of Hay Bay, purchased an old letter on Ebay. Here is his enthusiastic description of his find:

The letter is dated March 30, 1866! It has postmarks from Adolphustown, Picton, and Rednersville! It was sent to a Mr. Marshal Morden of Rednersville, PEC by Janey Hawley of Adolphustown. I have been able to write up the entire letter, and in doing so, have compiled a list of names which were included in the letter.

The following names appear in the letter: Janey Hawley, The Allen family, John Roblin, Mary Beth Trumpour, Cyrus Roblin, Ezra Malloy, and Dorland Clapp. All of these names sound very much like Adolphustown natives to me!

Paul gave us his transcription and brought us the letter to be scanned.



The letter, dated March 30, 1866, appears to be postmarked in Adolphustown the same day. This was a Friday and so it wasn't until the following Monday, April 2, that the postmark in Picton was applied. The letter arrived in Rednersville the following day.

Here is a transcription of Janey's letter:

Locust Shade March 30th/66

Dear Friend.

Your letter dated the 10th of Feb came to hand by due course of mail, and I have not found a convenient time to acknowledge your unanswered letter till the present, although, I feel very much unlike writing [for I am half dead and the other half too] I have a very severe cold, and feel as if I know not what to do with myself.

I will tell you how the rest of the family are:

As I sit in the rocking-chair writing Father he's on one Lounge, and Rickeson on the other, Mother has a bad head-ache, while Mary sits on one side of me + Deby on the other both about half sick. Now you can fancy what a nice time we are having.

The breaking up of Spring makes it appear quite dull after having an unusually gay winter. We commenced partying it on New Year's night and kept it till lately. [Methinks I hear you say a good commencement, but I think it would have been better had it been in a good cause.] It has been nothing but one round of gaiety + pleasure. I say pleasure because the "Outward World" terms it that but I conclude that it is not all gold that glitters. What will you think when I say that Mr. Sweatman is the gayest of our parties? You wished to know where Lydia D is Teaching? She is third Teacher in Bath Seminary and gets 160 Dollars for one year. I met her at a Quadrille Party in the Town Hall not long since, she was inquiring after you. Wilkie has left Campbell, he is in Watson's store till he can better himself. They are all well at Mr. Allen's. They were here last Sunday. Joe + Tommy has been going to School in Picton all winter Tommy is to come home this Spring + Joe remains at school. I must tell you John Roblin Buried his wife + child + married Miss Marybeth Trumpour inside of six months. No doubt you heard something of it as they were married in Belleville. Cyrus Roblin + Family has moved on the other side of the bay. Ezra Mallory has moved down in the white house near his Father's.

Mary + I were out to Camden this winter, we had a good old time, Amelia had a Felon on each thumb so she was unable to do anything but visit. I have heard since she is worse again. I hope you'll not grieve over this news [if it should be news] "doubtless" she will allay your fears as soon as she is able to communicate to you, which I dare say she has ere this. We were all down to a Lecture in the Red Schoolhouse on Monday evening, Dorland Clapp, lately returned from British Columbia, gave a description of Frazers River, Cariboo, Van Couvers Island, Victoria and New Westminster. It was quite interesting. He and his two sons starts for Pikes Peakes the 1st of April. We are all quite disappointed on not receiving a visit from your Mother, this winter, + also not one from yourself, but hope you will make your promise good by coming down this Summer + bring your Mother with you.

We all wish to be remembered to inquiring friends, no more this time.

Yours in Friendship

Janey Hawley

P.S. Please excuse the scribbling + all mistakes.

Janey Hawley is Elizabeth Jane Hawley (1842-1885). Her father, Samuel Hawley (1805-1889), was widowed in 1847 when Janey's mother Elizabeth Canniff died at age 38. Left with three children under the age of ten, Samuel quickly remarried. The 1851 census shows the Hawley family with wife Margaret and two more children. Samuel's second wife was Margaret Morden (1812-1897). Both Margaret and Samuel are mentioned in Janey's letter along with three of her four surviving siblings: Rickerson Hayworth Hawley (1847-1918), Mary Georgina Hawley (1849-1928), and Deborah Hawley (1851-1951).

In 1866 Janey would have been 24 years old. Marshal Morden is likely her step-cousin, Marshal Roblin Morden (1844-1918).



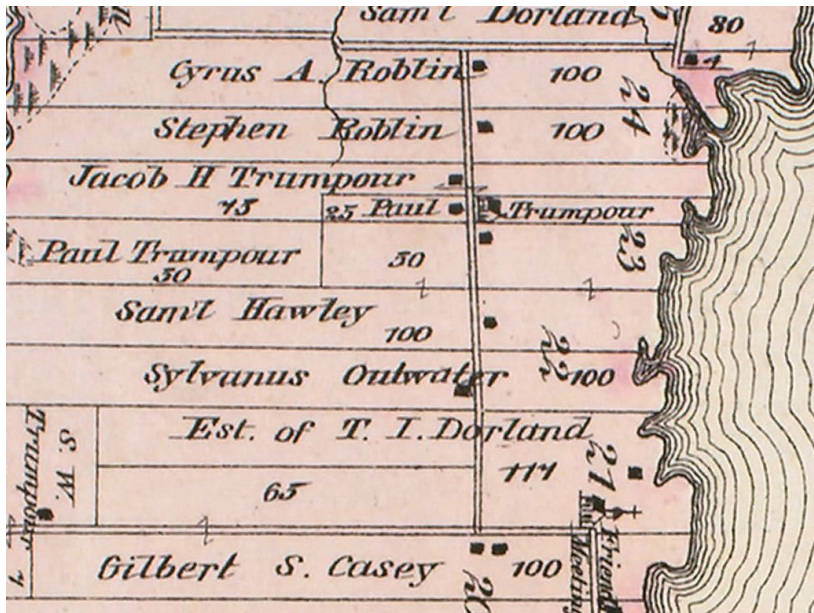
Source: A2018.001.008, Byrne Family Collection
Archives of Lennox and Addington

Morden Family Photo Circa 1860

Marshal is identified as the young man at the left of the back row in this circa 1860 photograph of the Morden family. According to the 1861 census, the family was residing in part of Ameliasburgh Township in Prince Edward County. The 1878 H. Belden & Co *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward* has the Morden family owning lots near the hamlet of Rednersville, the post office to which Janey's letter was directed.

As an interesting aside, Marshall's sister Caroline, seated directly in front of him in the family photograph, is the mother of W.S. Herrington. Herrington was a well-known lawyer in Napanee and one of the founders of both the Napanee Public Library and the Lennox & Addington Historical Society. In addition to authoring the well-regarded *History of the County of Lennox and Addington* and co-authoring *The War Work of Lennox and Addington*, Herrington ran a private summer camp just north of Adolphustown on the shores of Carnahan Bay. Various members of the Morden and Hawley families were visitors to the camp between 1895 and 1940.

"Locust Shade" is the name the Hawley family gave their home on the south shore of Hay Bay. By 1866, Samuel Hawley had acquired the 100-acre west half of Lot 22 and the 50-acre north half of the east half of Lot 23 in Adolphustown's Third Concession. Houses appear on both lots on the 1878 map, below, and also on the earlier 1860 Wallings map. According to Samuel's will, the family home was on Lot 22, which went to his son Rickerson with lifetime rights to Samuel's wife Margaret. The devastating fire of 1907 that ravaged across several lots along the Third Concession Road destroyed two Hawley houses but apparently left "Locust Shade" intact.



1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington

The Hawley Lots along the Third Concession, Adolphustown

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A great conflagration occurred in the Township of Adolphustown, on Monday afternoon last. Fire was discovered in the roof of the kitchen of Mr. Jacob Roblin. It was promptly extinguished, but a spark set fire to the barn, and it, another barn, shed and drive house, with contents, including grain and hay, were destroyed.

The flames then spread to Rickerson H. Hawley's vacant house, speedily licking it up, and on the main part of his farm, rented by Mr. F. M. Joyce. Mr. Joyce was out in the field working, and although he raced his horses home he was unable to save anything. In attempting to rescue his horses, he was badly burned about the face and neck. His house, barn, drive house, etc., with contents, were a total loss, including four horses, (one belonging to Mr. W. T. Ham), fifteen pigs, 3 calves, 200 bushels grain, and quantity of hay. Clothing, furniture, and everything else were destroyed.

The fire then spread to Mr. J. M. Outwater's, and his barn and drive house were destroyed and contents, including several calves.

Mr. Joyce is the greatest loser, being practically cleaned out of everything. The neighbors, however, were kindness itself, and provided him and Mrs. Joyce with clothes, etc. He carried a small insurance, as did also Messrs. Roblin and Outwaters. The wind blew a regular gale at the time, and it was impossible to check the disaster until there was nothing near to burn.

Napanee Beaver

May 17, 1907

The photo below, first appearing in the [inaugural issue](#) of the *Neighbourhood Messenger*, identifies several members of the Hawley family (including Rickerson and Janey's half-sister Deby, second from right) on the veranda of the home of Rickerson Hawley. The photo is dated circa 1900, based on the clothing and the apparent ages of the people pictured, but could easily have been taken either before or after the 1907 fire. The house exists today at 139 Third Concession Road, where "Locust Shade" remains surrounded by many large locust trees.



Rickerson Hawley House
Circa 1900

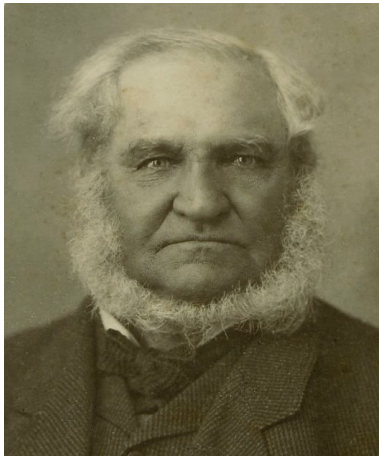
AFHS Photo

The Hawley family sold the Third Concession lots in 1925 and 1927 after Rickerson's death in 1918. It is interesting to note that Rickerson's simple one-page will was dated just a day before he died at age 72, six months after being diagnosed with "Carcinoma".

Janey writes: *"What will you think when I say that Mr. Sweatman is the gayest of our parties?"* Mr. Sweatman was likely William Henry Swetman (1820-1880), an American who had come to Adolphustown sometime before 1847. Married with a growing family in the 1851 and 1861 censuses, William's first wife had died by the time of the 1871 census, which lists William as a widower living to the west of Adolphustown village with six of his children. Janey and William wed in 1875. Their marriage certificate has William living in Toronto by then. It appears that he died five years later in York county, directly north of Toronto. Janey died in Kingston in 1885, succumbing to consumption at just 43. She is buried in St. Alban's Cemetery along with her parents and a brother who died in infancy.

"Lydia D" is likely Lydia Dorland, who can be found in the 1861 census living in her father Philip's household, not far from the Swetman family. It is unclear what the "Bath Seminary" was, but since Lydia was hired as the third teacher at the school, it might have been the large Bath Academy, established in 1811 and merged into the common school system under The Public School Act of 1850. Janey may simply have used the term Seminary since it was the name associated with the West Lake Boarding School near Picton, a similarly sized institution.

"Wilkie" would be Lydia's older brother Julius Wilkinson Dorland (1844-1925). Their father Philip died 1870 and in the census of the following year, Philip's widow and 10 of their children can be found living next to John Watson. John Joseph Watson (1816-1891) was a successful businessman and local politician, who among other things, operated the store and post office in Adolphustown village. This is where Janey has Wilkie working *"in Watson's store till he can better himself."*



AFHS Photo

Parker Allen
(date unknown)

"Mr. Allen" is likely Parker Allen (1811-1902), whose two eldest sons *"Joe"* and *"Tommy"* also appear in Janey's letter. Parker was the grandson of Captain Joseph Allen and son of Jonathon Allen, two of the Loyalists to arrive in Adolphustown in 1784. He had inherited considerable land holdings along the Bayshore Road, to the east of Adolphustown village, and abutting land owned by Samuel Hawley in the First Concession.

Joe and Tommy, then aged nineteen and seventeen, respectively, were likely attending the Picton Grammar School. Their father Parker was a prosperous farmer and so well-able to enroll the boys in the private school, equivalent to a high school, and something not available in Adolphustown.

From his schooling in Picton, Joseph Allen (1847-1881) went on to study at Queen's College in Kingston, and then completed medical school at Bellevue Hospital in New York. Joe stayed on the the United States, working as a physician in New York, but returned to Adolphustown just days before his death at age 34. The remarks on his death certificate read: "Deceased was brought from New York one week before he died in a very low condition supposed to be caused by long excessive drinking". The "Supposed Intemperance" cited as the cause of death may have been made worse by the death of his wife Susanna four years earlier, after only five years of marriage, and leaving him a widower with two daughters, a five-year-old and an infant. It is likely that Joe sent his daughters back to Adolphustown soon after Susanna's death. Certainly by the time of the 1881 census (taken nearly nine months before Joe's



AFHS Photo

Dr. Joseph Allen
1870s

death), his eldest daughter, Victoria May, was living in the household of Susanna's father, Thomas Fraser Gibbs (1812-1893), a Provincial Land Surveyor owning several lots in the village of Adolphustown. The same census shows Victoria's younger sister, Susanna, living with Joe's father Parker. Meanwhile, Joe appears to have continued to tend to his practice in New York. By the time of the US census of 1880, he had taken up lodgings as a boarder in the home of a carpenter on Van Sinderen Avenue in Brooklyn. This street fronts a railway, and was likely never "a nice part of town", perhaps indicating that Joe was living in diminished circumstances just prior to his death.

Joe's brother Tommy was Thomas Nash Allen (1849-1939). He worked with his father, Parker, farming the Allen lots along the Bayshore Road, taking ownership of some of them starting in 1881, and eventually acquiring several other lots to the west of Adolphustown village.

Janey continues: "*I must tell you John Roblin Buried his wife + child + married Miss Marybeth Trumpour inside of six months.*" John Henry Roblin (1833-1918) owned several lots near the Hawleys in the Third Concession, as did his brother Cyrus Allison Roblin (1822-1890), also mentioned in Janey's letter. Little can be found about John's first wife, Catherine, who appears on the 1861 census along with their daughter Elizabeth, aged two. An unsourced reference from Ancestry.ca names Catherine as Elizabeth Catherine Mallory (1841-1865) of South Fredericksburgh. John's marriage to Maribeth Trumpour (1837-1911) would have been a very recent event for Janey – having taken place just a month before she wrote Marshall. The Trumpour family owned several lots along the Third Concession, and Maribeth would likely have been a well-known neighbour of the Roblins. In the 1871 census John's family includes Maribeth and a thirteen-year-old daughter Amy, along with a two-year-old son. Amy is most certainly the daughter Elizabeth of the previous census. Janey's comment about John burying a wife and child in short order might mean that Catherine died in childbirth and the child did not survive.

It is unknown who "*Amelia*" was, but the "*Felons*" she sported on her thumbs were a common painful condition of the era. A felon is an infection of the fingertip, usually caused by bacteria, with abscesses inside the finger creating pressure causing the death of nearby tissue. If a felon is not treated promptly, the underlying bone, joint, or tendons may become infected. It is unknown if Amelia applied any treatment to effect a cure, but many such "cures" were championed at that time.

CURE FOR A FELON.—The *Selma Reporter* says: A poultice of onions, applied morning, noon and night for three or four days, will cure a felon. No matter how bad the case, splitting the finger will be unnecessary, if this poultice be used. We have seen it tried several times, and know that the remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one.

**The Housekeeper's Reference Book
and Domestic Counselors**

1872

**Confederate Receipt Book.
A Compilation of Over One Hundred
Receipts, Adapted to the Times
1863**

Felons and Boils

As soon as a felon is noticed apply the following remedy: Mix to the consistency of putty equal quantities of soft soap and quicklime, make into little flat balls, and as often as one dries apply another. They will need to be changed about every half hour and are likely to cause pain, but in 3 or 4 hours they will have done their work, and the felon will be all drawn out, leaving a little hole, which will soon heal up, needing only to be washed daily with pure soap and warm water and covered with a light bandage to keep clean. Another remedy is to apply a poultice of onions, morning, noon and night, for 3 or 4 days.—[A. G., Mass.]

Here is a simple felon cure: Insert the finger or thumb into a lemon and keep it there 12 to 24 hours. This will relieve the pain, and cure, if taken in time. Another cure is common rock salt mixed with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. When it dries put on more. In about 24 hours the felon will be cured.—[Mrs J. C., N. Y.]

Today, the treatment of a felon is a prompt drainage of the abscess via a surgical incision, followed by a course of oral antibiotics.

Janey concludes her letter by relating events of an evening when “We were all down to a Lecture in the Red Schoolhouse”. The location of the Red Schoolhouse is a mystery. Janey was writing a decade before the schoolhouse that now stands just to the west of “Locust Shade” was established. The only schools in operation at the time were four identified in the [November 2020 issue](#) of the *Neighbourhood Messenger*: One to the west along the Third Concession Road, one in Dorland, one in Adolphustown, and one along the Bayshore Road. The school in Adolphustown seems the most likely candidate, being nearby the greatest number of people with a possible interest in attending a lecture.

Dorland Clapp is even more of a mystery. The 1861 census has a Dorland Clapp, aged 23, living near the Hawleys and the Roblins on the Third Concession Road, with two younger sisters, all unwed. He would have been 28 in 1866, and would not have had sons by then old enough to travel. He may, however, have been one of the two sons destined to explore Pikes Peaks.

There is another possibility. A Dorland L. Clapp (1813-1909) of Fredericksburgh is recorded as being married in 1840 to Eleanor Catherine Huffman. The 1850 US census finds the couple with five children, aged 9 to 3, all born in Canada, living in Watertown, New York, with Dorland working as a carpenter. By the time of the 1870 US census, the family had moved to just north west of Oakwood, Nebraska where Dorland and his three sons were farming on apparently valuable tracks of land. In the autumn of 1866 Dorland started improving an 160-acre section that he hoped to acquire through the US Homesteading Act, something he achieved in 1873.

said land entitled to the right of Homestead or Pre-emption.

That the said Dorland L. Clapp entered upon and made settlement on said land on the 15th day of September, 1866 and has built a house thereon a frame house 14x16 feet one story & a half high, with a kitchen attached, & have a porch in front of the house and has lived in the said house and ^{another on the premises} made it his exclusive home from the 15th day of September, 1866 to the present time, and that he has, since said settlement, plowed, fenced, and cultivated about 160 acres of said land, and has made the following improvements thereon, to wit: Built Granary, Dug a well, set out trees, Hog pens built, & other out houses

Richard J. Day
Henry L. Clapp

I, W. W. Shumaker, Reg., do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this 16th day of June, 1873

US Homestead Record for Dorland Clapp showing improvements to the lot

1872

It is possible that in 1866, Dorland (then aged 53) and his two eldest sons (26 and 21 years old) “returned” to the region after having moved to the United States two decades earlier, and spoke about their recent travels in British Columbia, where homesteading was also underway, and where they had perhaps visited to evaluate their prospects. The men’s planned excursion to Pikes Peaks in Colorado may have been a “final adventure” before settling down to the serious business of improving their lots in nearby Nebraska.

Paul Bult’s Ebay find turned out to be a rich one. Not only does Janey’s letter provide a snapshot introduction to the people and events of Adolphustown of the mid 1860s, but it was also penned from just one lot away from the cottage that has welcomed the Bult family every summer since 1957.

Clippings

Reunion of Allison's at Adolphustown, Ont.

The third annual picnic of the Allison family was well attended at Mr. T. N. Allen's grove, on the beautiful Bay of Quinte, on Wednesday, August 15th. Fifty-six were present. The usual number of good things were provided for the dinner and the games and swimming matches were thoroughly enjoyed by all. The out of town members were: Mrs. David Clarke, of Toronto; Mr. Malcolm Allison (Crown Attorney) and family and Mrs. H. Brangcombe, of Picton; Mr. F. E. Allison, of Port Perry; Dr. D. M. Allison's wife and children, of Camden, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Allison, of Napanee. Mrs. Paul Clarke, of St. Louis, Mo., a guest of Mrs. J. W. Duffett, Miss Fowler, of Kitchener, a guest of Mrs. M. R. Allison, and Mr. W. R. Mobery, of Winter Haven, Fla., a guest of Mr. C. F. Allison, were also present. The names of all were recorded in a book kept in the family Mausoleum, also situated on the Bay, a short distance from where the picnic was held. Letters of greeting were received from Miss M. L. Allison, B.A., of Regina, Sask., and Mr. C. H. Allison, of Quesnel, B.C.

Napanee Express
August, 1923

RAIN, HAIL, AND LIGHTNING.

DAMAGE BY HAIL IN CANADA—KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN NEW-ENGLAND.

NAPANEE, Ontario, June 21.—The storm yesterday did great damage. Four miles west of this place five and a half inches of water on a level fell in less than two hours. Hail-stones as large as butternuts fell for an hour, covering the ground. Geese were killed by dozens, fences leveled to the ground, and large quantities of glass in buildings broken. Whole fields of rye and barley lie flat, and are completely destroyed. In Adolphustown the crops suffered from the effects of the storm. The storm passed from north-west to south-east, and extended four to five miles in width.

New York Times
June 22, 1880

HIS THUMBS SHOT OFF.

An Accident to a Young Man Handling a Gun at Hay Bay.

NAPANEE, Nov. 16.—A painful accident occurred on Thursday afternoon last, on the farm of Bowen Perry, Hay Bay, in which his nephew, George Shane, a young man of twenty-two years of age, will in all probability lose both his thumbs. It appears he was removing a double barrel gun, which had one broken barrel, from a corn stack, and in some unaccountable way the broken barrel exploded, and as he had both hands round the gun barrel the charge shattered both thumbs; one was completely blown away and the other so badly shattered that in all probability amputation will be necessary. Drs. Bissonnette and Leonard dressed the wounds and are trying to save one thumb. The young man suffered terribly and was under the influence of chloroform for nearly two hours, while the doctors were dressing and removing the broken bones.

Weekly British Whig
November 18, 1895

A BY-LAW

To Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Township of Adolphustown.

WHEREAS it is expedient to Prohibit the Retailing of Intoxicating Liquors in this Township,

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Adolphustown,—That from and after the 6th day of March next, no License shall be granted to any Shop Keeper or Keeper of a House of Public Entertainment, or any other persons, to Retail any Wine, Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, to be sold in any Shop, Store, or House of Public Entertainment within the limits of this Municipality; nor shall it be lawful for any person or person to sell by retail any Wine, Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, within the limits of this Municipality.

And be it enacted—That any person or persons infringing any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be subject to all the penalties imposed for the infringement of By-Laws of this Council by By-Law No. 30 of this Municipality.

Passed in Council, Feb. 20th, 1854.

[Signed]

JOHN P. DORLAND,
Reeve.

SAMUEL D. HAIGHT,
Clerk of T. C.

Daily British Whig
February 27, 1854

Outdoor Museums

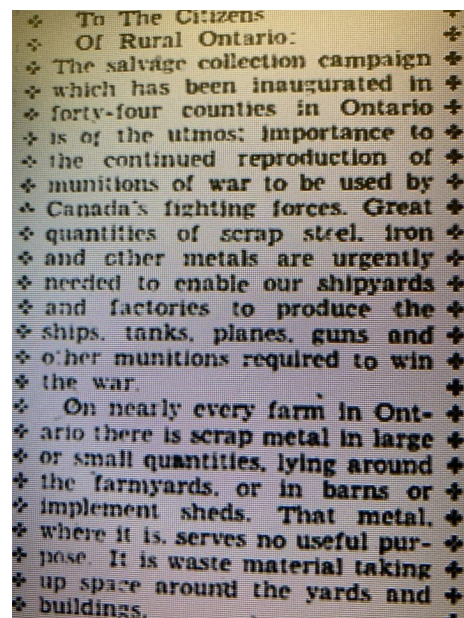
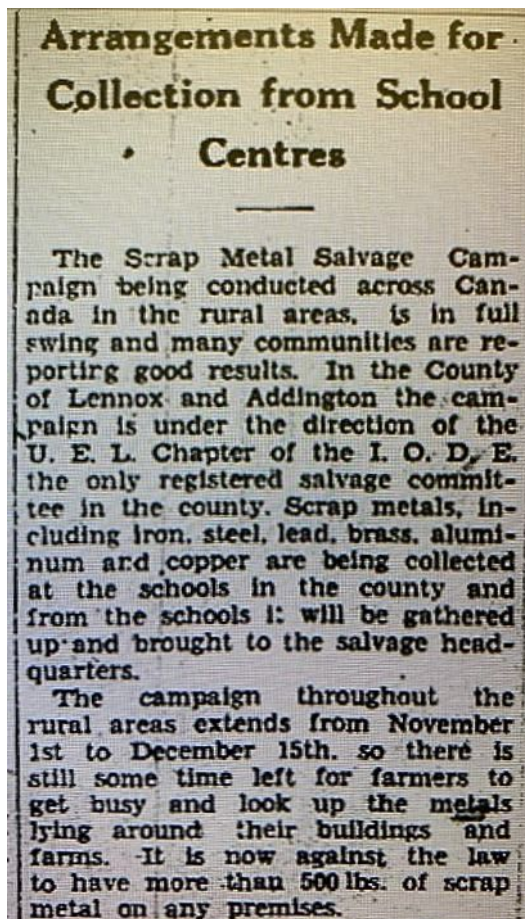
Duncan & Ruth Hough

Farmers have always purchased new (at least to them) equipment. Sometimes the old piece was simply worn out or beyond repair. But in most cases, the new implement was an upgrade, likely bigger, faster, easier to use, or better built. Potentially it required less labour and hopefully did a better job than the prior machine.

Without a doubt the most significant change was the transition from horse power to tractor power. The earliest tractors appeared in the 1920s. By 1950, nearly every farm had at least one tractor. The earliest tractors simply pulled plows, cultivators, or wagons. Once they had hydraulic power, they adapted to mounted plows and cultivators. The innovation of power take off (PTO) allowed them to power balers, combines, forage harvesters, mowers, rakes, etc.

When a new machine was bought, there was always a discussion whether there could be a trade-in to offset the purchase price. The trade-in had to have value. I have known dealers who sold a trade-in to a willing buyer and even sold their trade-in to someone else before they got home at night.

What if there was no trade-in? There was the possibility of scrap. In fact, in World War II, local committees, as part of the war effort, organized local collections. It was an offense to have more than 500 lbs. of scrap on your premises. Accordingly, very few tractors or steam engines exist from earlier times. Smaller relics went behind the barn, in the shed, or in the fence row. Some pieces have been brought out, given a coat of Massey-Harris, Allis Chalmers, or John Deere paint and put on display. But many others rust out in the fence row museum. Technology has passed them by.



Two pleas for scrap metal appearing in the March 2, 1943 issue of the *Napanee Beaver*

Tillage

Single Furrow Walking Plow: These were drawn by one or two horses and guided by a man walking behind in the furrow. It only covered 10-12 inches in a pass and required a skilled operator, who worked extremely hard, even in soft ground with few stones.



Remains of a Walking Plow



Walking Plow Restored



Horse-Drawn Disk Plow

Riding Plow: This plow required a two- or three-horse hitch, but the operator rode on the plow. It plowed two or three furrows and covered two or three feet per pass. It was heavier and penetrated the soil better, but was still deficient on hard, dry, clay soil.

Trailing Plow: This was pulled by a tractor and operated by levers from the tractor seat. Depending on the tractor, it might have up to five bottoms (furrows) and cover five feet per pass. It traveled faster than a horse and did not have to stop for periodic rests or watering. Again, it was bigger and heavier and penetrated the soil better.



Two-Furrow Trailing Plow



Mounted Plow: Tractors were developed with a three-point hitch, which actually carried the plow, but when lowered transferred some tractor weight to the plow. This was a huge improvement in penetration and also allowed the operator to make adjustments to the depth of the furrow as soil conditions changed. As tractors increased in size and power, more and more acres could be covered in a day. Many plows have been replaced by minimum tillage or no-till equipment.

Hay Handling

Dump Rake: This was used to make a windrow of dry hay to be picked up for transport to the barn. It was horse drawn. The operator rode and tripped a pedal to lift the tines to make the windrow. It was slow rough ride for the operator and the windrow was anything but precise.

Furrow Mounted Plow



Dump Rake "As Is"



Dump Rake in Massey-Harris Colours

Side Delivery Rake: This rake used rotating baskets to roll dry hay into a windrow which went round and round the field. This resulted in better quality hay and allowed more precise pickup. Early models were drawn by a team of horses, with the operator riding. Often the tongue was shortened to adapt to a tractor. As time went by, many different tractor powered rakes were invented.



Side Delivery Rake
Note the cut-off tongue.



Massey-Harris Hay Loader

Hay Loader: Hay loaders were drawn behind a flat wagon, pulled by horses (later tractors). The loader picked up and lifted the dry loose hay onto the wagon, where one or two men built the load. This was hauled to the barn and hoisted into the mow, using hay forks or slings. Handling loose hay was a slow process and needed lots of labour both in the field and at the barn, both filling and feeding.



Hay Forks from Shed

Baler: In the early 1950s with advent of engine and PTO power, balers were developed which pressed dry hay into 40-50 pound bales. These could be manually handled in the field and barn and also mechanically moved by bale elevator into the barn. Bales could also be easily removed from the mow making feeding cattle quicker and easier. Some earlier balers used wire to make larger, heavier bales. (about 80 lbs.) The weight of the bales and the cost of the wire vs. twine, quickly made these balers obsolete.



John Deere Wire Tie Baler

Weed Control

Until the advent of sprayers and herbicides, weed control was manual. My Grandmother Marion (Magee) Hough recalled how she and her sister pulled weeds out of the grain and hoed the garden. Corn was grown in rows, so a horse-drawn cultivator was developed to remove small weeds from between the rows. An operator rode and adjusted the machine and guided the horses. When small nimble tractors (i.e International Harvester A, Allis Chalmers B and G, John Deere M) were developed and equipped with cultivators, mechanical weed control became much more efficient and effective. These tractors were also adapted for weed control in tomatoes and other vegetable crops. The horse drawn cultivator was obsolete.

Around the area, there are many exhibits in the Outdoor Museums bordering the fields.

Photos: Duncan Hough



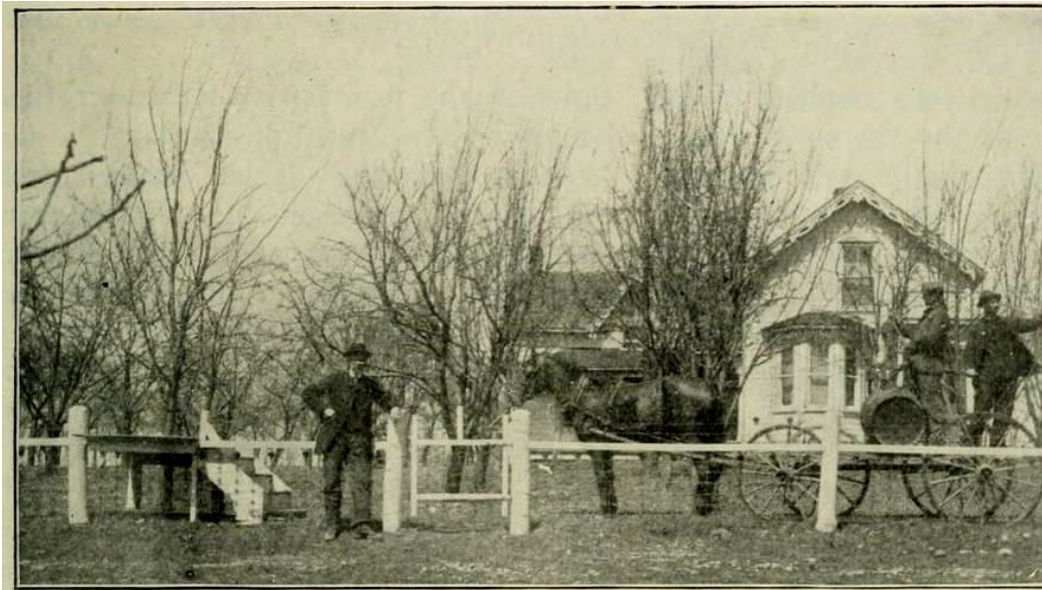
Massey-Harris Horse-Drawn Corn Cultivator

 <p style="text-align: center;"> MASSEY-HARRIS CORN AND BEAN IMPLEMENT. A new tool of rare capabilities. </p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"> MASSEY-HARRIS CORN AND BEAN IMPLEMENT can also be used as a general Cultivator, having Tooth- Carrying Sections like the Massey- Harris Cultivator. The width of the tread can be readily changed to suit the different forms of cultivating, and every desirable adjustment can be made to accommodate the machine to the condition of crop and land. The Bean Harvester Attachment is illustrated above. </p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"> SHARP'S HAY RAKE. </p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"> 3 STYLES OF HAY RAKES are made by MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD., suited to various conditions of crops, and different sections of country—"Sharp's," "Ithaca," and "Tiger." The SHARP'S RAKE continues to main- tain its splendid reputation for simplicity and good workmanship. The simple Dumping Mechanism is illustrated above. </p>

From the *Pocket Compendium of Useful Information Compiled for Friends of the Massey-Harris Co. Ltd* 1896

Then and Now

Jane Lovell



Spraying on the Farm of Alex. Heazlitt, Adolphustown, Lennox County, Ont.

Source: *The Canadian Horticulturalist* January 1905
Circa 1904

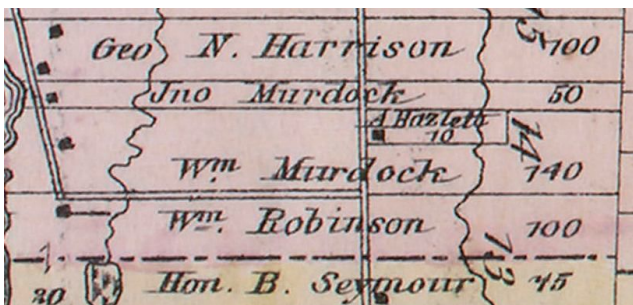
9771 Loyalist Parkway

West Half of Lot 14 Concession 1 Adolphustown

First granted to Conrad Vandusen in 1794, the 100-acre lot ran north from the Bayshore Road and was later bisected by the Loyalist Parkway. In 1871 a ten-acre parcel north of the highway was severed from it. Five years later, the small parcel was bought by Alexander Heazlitt, just in time to appear in the 1878 Atlas. Alexander extended his holdings over the next two decades by acquiring other smallish parcels on the north side of the highway.



2023



1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington
Lot 14 First Concession, Adolphustown

The 1891 census lists Alexander as having an occupation related to a nursery. This makes sense in light of the article in which the circa 1904 photo appeared, which was about spraying fruit. It is unclear what fruit was grown on the Heazlitt farm, but was very likely apples.

Since 1976 part of this lot has been the site of the Great Piddlesbury Country Barn & Gallery.

AFHS News

Angela Cronk

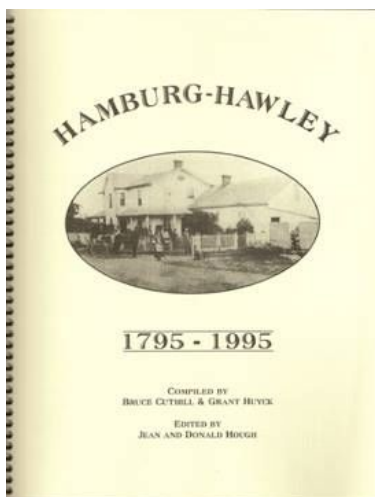
2023 has been a pretty quiet year for our group—with one notable exception. At the end of April we hosted our Annual Spring Heritage Dinner. It was our first since 2019—and what a success it was!! By having a Mundell's Fish Fry Feast this year, we were able to serve over 150 folk! Thankfully, we were inside at South Fred Hall as it poured rain. Many thanks to all our wonderful helpers! With no speaker, we had lots of time to look at the expanded number of displays and mingle and catch up with members of the community who we had not been able to see in a while.



Some of the artifacts on display at Spring Heritage Dinner

Just a little bit of news on the cemeteries front: The summer sped by without the planned cleanup bees at Carscallen Cemetery taking place. Only a little bit of work was done in the spring to cut the grapevine climbing all over the large (and mostly dead!) trees at the edge of the cemetery. Our petition to the Town in the spring paid off, with several of those big dead trees being cut down this fall. The Town also picked up the maintenance of the tiny Rombough Cemetery after a few of us cleared away fallen branches and cut back bushes in May.

From the Book Shelf



Hamburg-Hawley 1795-1995

Bruce Cuthill & Grant Huyck

A detailed and well-documented social history of the Hamburg-Hawley neighbourhood of South Fredericksburgh and the public and private events that shaped the lives of those residing in the community. This publication was compiled using Land Registry and Census records, other official documents, family records, and recollections.

See our website

(<http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/Books.htm>) for a full list of AFHS publications, along with a brief description of each book.

From the Kitchen

Jane Lovell

Several “recipes” have already appeared in this issue—in the form of “cures” for felons. Those remedies were found in American cookbooks, but Canadian cookbooks also included such potions. Last issue's recipe came from the 1888 *Dora's Cook Book*, self-published by Dora Fairfield of Bath. In her Home Doctor section, Dora had nothing to say about felons but did offer the following:

CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Two ounces tincture rhubarb, one of paregoric, one-half ounce of essence of peppermint, one half ounce of essence of annis, one-half ounce of prepared chalk. Douse: One tablespoonful in a little water; take as often as needed.

“Summer Complaint” is acute diarrhea, occurring during the hot summer months chiefly in infants and children, caused by bacterial contamination of food and associated with poor hygiene.

Paregoric, or camphorated tincture of opium, is a traditional patent medicine known for its antidiarrheal properties.

A GOOD CURE FOR COLDS

Boil two ounces of flaxseed in one quart of water; strain and add two ounces of rock candy, one-half pint of honey, juice of three lemons; mix and let all boil well; let cool, and bottle. Dose: One cup before going to bed, one-half cup before meals. The hotter you drink it the better.

BITES OF DOGS

The only safe remedy in case of a bite from a dog suspected of madness is to burn out the wound thoroughly with a red hot iron, so as to destroy the entire surface of the wound.

RUSTY NAIL WOUNDS

Dip fat pork in turpentine and bind it on the wound.

RINGWORM

Put a penny into a tablespoonful of vinegar; let it remain until it becomes green, and wash the ringworm with this two or three times a day.

FEVER AND AGUE

Four ounces of galangal root in a quart of gin, steeped in a warm place, take often.

Galengal is an Asian plant of the ginger family, the aromatic rhizome of which is widely used in cooking and herbal medicine.

The 1881 “*Mother Hubbard’s Cupboard*” or *Canadian Cook Book* offers two felon cures and numerous ways of treating a wide range of conditions.

FOR A FELON

Spread strong mercurial ointment on a linen cloth and apply when the sore first appears.

Mercurial ointment contains about 50 percent of finely divided metallic mercury incorporated with wool fat, white wax, mercury oleate, and white petrolatum.

FOR FELONS

Take a portion of the bark of sweet elder, or hops will do; then put in with some sweet cream in a cup, and boil a sort time; then put in a lump of saltpetre twice as large as a pea; let it slowly dry away to the consistency of a salve, and apply to the felon. By putting in enough saltpetre, any felon can be cured in 48 hours, and the pain will cease almost immediately.

Saltpetre is a salty-tasting white powder used to preserve meat, as well as being used in producing explosives and fertilizers.

HOW TO GET THIN

Take regularly three times a day in a little water 5 grains of iodide of potassium—always after meals; and a little moderation in eating will help.

TO GAIN FLESH

Abstain from the use of tea, coffee and tobacco, and acids of all kinds; take a sponge bath daily, and dry with a course towel, using plenty of friction to promote the circulation of the blood; then consume with your meals a large bowl of oatmeal porridge, with fresh milk.

NIGHT SWEATS

After Agues, Fevers, etc., and Consumption, many persons are troubled by “Night Sweats”; they are caused by weakness or general disability. For its relief: Take essence of tansy, one-half ounce; alcohol, one-quarter ounce; water, one-quarter ounce; quinine, fifteen grains; muriatic acid, thirty drops; mix. Dose: One teaspoon in a gill of cold sage tea. It should be taken two or three times during the day, and at bed time; and the cold sage tea should be used freely as a drink, also, until cured.

Tansy is a member of the daisy family.

Muriatic acid is a solution of hydrogen chloride. A component of the gastric acid in the digestive systems of animals and humans, it can burn skin eyes, and its vapours can damage the lungs.

A gill is a quarter of a pint or four ounces.

A Curious Thing

Angela Cronk



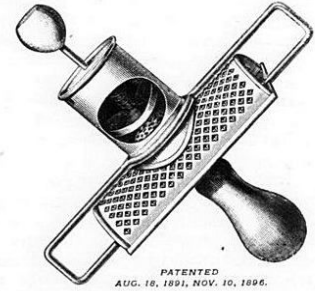
April's
Curious Thing

This item is a nutmeg grinder. The upper crossbar is marked:

EDGAR MFG CO PAT AUG 18 91

According to NutmegGraters.com this grater was designed by George H. Thomas of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, who received a patent for it on August 18, 1891. Thomas did not live to see the success of his invention, dying from consumption less than four months later, aged just 42. The grater went into production when the newly-formed Edgar

Manufacturing Company of Reading Massachusetts was established in 1882 by the three brothers of the Damon family. Both the company and the grater were named after the brothers' father Edgar. Five years later a patent for improvement was obtained. This second design, right, clearly differs from our Curious Thing, thereby dating it to between 1882 and 1886.



PAT'D
AUG. 18, 1891.

The
EDGAR

NUTMEG GRATER

THE EDGAR NUTMEG GRATER

**POSITIVELY THE ONLY GOOD
NUTMEG GRATER EVER MADE.**

It is the old-fashioned Nutmeg Grater, with a carrier for **HOLDING** the Nutmeg, so attached as to move freely, forward and back, and from side to side, preventing the grated Nutmeg adhering to the surface of the Grater and bringing every part of its surface into use. Using this Grater, the Nutmeg can be grated to the merest shell without injury to the fingers or nails or dropping the Nutmeg. Its simplicity commends it. It is durable and economical and retails for 20 and 25 cents each. Liberal discount to the trade. Ask your jobber for the **EDGAR NUTMEG GRATER.**

**EDGAR MFG. CO.,
Reading, Mass.**

The Edgar Nutmeg Grater as patented in 1891, above [source: *The Iron Age* 1892].
and improved in 1896, above right [source: *Hardware* 1897]



What is this thing?

Please contact angelacronk@gmail.com if you recognize the item. Tell us what it is called, what it is used for, during what era it was used, and anything else known about it.

Do you have some weird thing hanging around your home or barn? Take a photo of it and send it in – we can feature it here in a future issue.

From the Attic

We are looking for old photos and documents from Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburgh. Just about any old photograph would be of interest: photos of people, homes, farms, schools, churches, or community or family events. Even if you do not know the people or places in the photos, maybe someone else in the community does. Old publications relating to township businesses, schools, and churches often contain fascinating details of life in their era.

Some items we are currently looking for:

OLD PHOTOS or Real Photo POSTCARDS:

- The Adolphustown Town Hall
- The South Fredericksburgh Town Hall at Sillsville
- The U.E.L. Cheese Factory, Adolphustown
- St. Paul's Church, Main Street Adolphustown
- The Old Store at Adolphustown
- The Old Hotel at Adolphustown
- Conway Store
- Conway Wharf
- Phippen Cheese Factory
- Fredericksburgh Train Station
- McDowall Presbyterian Church
- Camp Le Nid
- Glen Island
- Tarry Hall

CORRESPONDENCE:

- Letters or postcards bearing postmarks from local towns and villages
- Correspondence from someone serving overseas during either WWI or WWII

BOOKLET:

- Constitution and Roll of Officers and Members of Camp Le Nid, 1902

If you are looking for any specific photos or documents, let us know and we will add it to our "Attic" list.

Newly added items will be highlighted in blue!

Contribute to *The Neighbourhood Messenger*

We publish *The Neighbourhood Messenger* several times a year. If you have an old photograph or newspaper clipping to share or a story to tell, let us know. Please send submissions to jane.lovell@kos.net.

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